## NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

We doubt if the history of the human race records any achievement of ingenuity, perseverance, and the poor woman could not conceal the pang she felt and philanthropy united, more marvellous or interesting, or which to all common apprehension would ing of a human being, born deaf and dumb and blind, to read and to comprehend and discuss the ideas, business, and affairs of society and of the world. Yet such a miracle was effected by the genius and perseverance of Dr. Howe, in the wellknown case of LAURA BRIDGMAN, a young girl born deaf and dumb and blind, and thus apparently cut off forever from all access to her mental faculties, she ad feared that she should not be recognised, the painful half involvement communication with her fellowand all intellectual communication with her fellowereaures. This was all accomplished, of course, brief narrative of what we have referred to above is contained in the Periodical, and we copy it for the contained in the Periodical, and we copy it for the Lara accompanied her mother to the door, clinging close to Lara accompanied her mother to the door, clinging close to gratification and admiration of our readers.

From the " Prisoner's Friend," a monthly magazine de-

## LAURA BRIDGMAN. BY MRS. E. W. FARNHAM.

It is always interesting to witness the triumph of human affection and infirmity over obstacles, and more especially when these are exercised to aid the development of the noblest and most godlike of the attributes of humanity. Hence the admiration and pleasure that thrill us when we contemplate the labors of any who have sought successfully to make individuals or communities purer, nobler, or greater than they were. In this best of all periods in the existence of man, when his value is reckoned by his capacity of creating, developing, or enjoying good, they are justly reckaned most worthy of admiration whose presence among men and whose deeds towards them are most purely contributive to these ends. The destructive man is no longer the hero of the world, or

at best the applause he receives seems but a faint echo borne down the ages that have diminished his stature. Our hero is the advocate of good, the worker of it; he who enlightens the ignorant, ennobles the degraded, and in all his ways and works raises the type of humanity and assimilates it to that of the heavenly. The growing tendency thus to estimate man is daily verifying the words that the high shall be brought low and the humble exalted. We begin to find our nobility among the doers of good deeds; the patient workers for the happiness of man; and to feel that somewhat less of enthusiasm and praise and shouting in the old time-aye, and in the later ones too-would have more justly rewarded the man of blood and conquest.

Now, we care less to know what countries a man has con-

should ultimately illuminate them.

The education of the unfortunate beings who are here rep-The education of the unfortunate beings who are here represented, the one as giving, the other as receiving instruction, is one of these latter-day achievements, and # more difficult said, "What is soul?" "hat which thinks and feels and one will not soon try the ingenuity of man. Launa Baine-one will not soon try the ingenuity of man. Launa Baine-hopes and loves, said 1; it which she added, interrogatively, MAN was brought to this institution eleven years ago. She "and ackes" Here I was perplexed at the threshold by MAN was brought to this institution eleven years ago. She was then eight years of age, when Dr. How a took her in her inquiring spirit seizing upon and confounding material and

There was one of two ways to be adopted: either to go on and build up a language of signs on the basis of the natural language which she had already herself commenced; or to "Where?" To God, in language. "Where "To God, in language. "While it come back?" No: language which she had already herself commenced; or to "Why" said she. Because his body was very sick, and teach her the purely arbitrary language in common use; that is, to give her a knowledge of letters, by the combination of said, "Is breath dead? Is lead dead? Your horse died, which she might express her idea of the existence, and the where is his soul?" I was odiged to give the very unsatismode and condition of existence, of any thing. The former factory asswer that animals have no souls. She said, "Cat would have been easy, but very ineffectual; the latter seemed does kill 4 mouse; why? He she got a soul?" Answer: ed, therefore, to try the lat er.

The first experiments were made by taking orticles in common use, such as knives, focks, spoons, keys, &c., and pasting upon them labels with their names printed in raised let- hardly make her understand hawmuch of life and happiness to 15,000 fr. And thus the delicate son of noble or wealth

began to flash upon her; her intellect began to work, she some mother. aske up a sign of any thing that was in her own mind, and wrong. rot-it was an immortal spirit, eagerly seizing upon a new I could almost fix upon the and persevering, though plain and straightforward, efforts were to be used.

The result, thus far, is quickly related, and easily concaived; but not so was the process; for many weeks of apparently unprofitable labor were passed before it was effected. When it was said above that a sign was made, it was in tended to say that the action was performed by her teacher, she feeling of his hands, and imitating the motion.

The next step was to procure a set of metal types, with the different letters of the alphabet cast upon their ends; also a

above the surface.

Then, on any article being handed to her—for instance, a pencil or a watch-she would select the component letters, and arrange them on her board, and read them with apparent

She was exercised for several weeks in this way until her vocabulary became extensive; and then the important step was taken of teaching her how to represent the different letters by the position of her fingers, instead of the cumbrons apparatus of the board and types. She accomplished this speedily and easily, for her intelle t had begun to work in aid her teacher, and her progress was rapid.

This was the period, about three months after she had com-menced, that the first report of her case was made, in which is stated that "she has just learned the manual alphabet, as used by the deaf mutes, and it is a subject of delight and wonder to see how rapidly, co rectly, and eagerly she goes on with ner labors. Her leacher gives her a new object-for instance, a pencil-first lets her examine it, and get an idea of use, then teaches her how to spell it by making the signs for the letters with her own fingers ; the child grosps his hand, turns her head a little one side, like a person listening closely ; her lips are apart ; she seems scarcely to breathe; and countenance, at first anxious, gradually changes to a stude as she comprehends the lesson. She then holds up her composing the word, and places them upon or in contact with the pencil, or whatever the object may be."

At the end of the year a report of her case was made, from

which the following is an extract : that she cannot see a ray of light, cannot hear the least sound, and never exercises her sense of smell, if she has any. Thus her mind dwells in darkness and stillness as profound as that of a closed tomb at midnight. Of beautiful sights, and sweet sounds, and pleasant odors she has no conception; neverthethe employment of her intellectual faculties or acquirement of a new idea gives her a vivid pleasure, which is plainly marked in her expressive features. She never seems to repine, but has all the bunyancy and gayery of childhood. She is fond Visit of her Mother.

During this year, and six months after she had left home. her mother came to visit her; and the scene of their meeting

was an interesting one.

The mother stood some time, gazing with overflowing eyes upon her unfortunate child, who, all unconscious of her pre-sence, was playing about the room. Presently Laura ran against her, and at once began feeling of her hands, examining her dress, and trying to find out if she knew her; but not succeeding in this, she turned away as if from a stranger

fincing that her beloved child did not know her. the then gave Laura a string of beads which she used to werr at home, which were recognised by the child at once, have appeared so utterly hopeless, than the teachme agerly to say that she understood the string was from her

The mother now tried to caress her child, but poor Laura

repeted her, preferring to be with her acquaintances.

Another article from home was now given her, and she be ganto look much interested; she examined the stranger mor closily, and gave me to understand that she knew she came from Hanover; she even endured her caresses, but would leave her with indifference at the slightest signal. The distress of the mother was now painful to behold; for, although

chile was too much for woman's nature to bear.

After a while, on the mother taking hold of her again, through the medium of the sense of touch; and it vagu idea seemed to flit across Laura's mind that this could not be a stranger; she, therefore, very eagerly felt of her was not only achieved in her own case, but we find, in a recent number of a Boston periodical, an engraving representing Laura Bridgman engaged in red; hope seemed struggling with doubt and anxiety, and the still more surprising task of teaching another unhappy being like herself (a youth named Oliver Caswell, also deaf, dumb, and blind) to read. A

her al the way, until they arrived at the threshold, where she pausel and felt around to ascertain who was near her. Perceiving the matron, of whom she is very fond, she grasped her with routed to Criminol Reform, Philosophy, Literature, &c., edited by the Rev. Chart's Scean, at Boston.

one hand, holding on consulsively to the mother with the other, and thus she stood for a moment; then she dropped her mother's hand, put her handkerchief to her eyes, and, turning round, clung solbing to the matron, while her mother depart-ed with emotions as deep as those of her child.

> After she had been three years, under instruction a very gratifying account is given of her progress in the use of language. Pronouns, verbs, articles, &c. are beginning to fill up her before broken speech. She no longer speaks of herself in the third person, and her store of ideas has been greatly enlarged. The light which before stole into the darkened chambers of her mind by the smallest apertures has now found freer entrance, and is quite an illumination to her. She thinks quite acutely on many subjects. Take the following passage

Her teacher, talking with her one day about her doll, told er it could not feel; that flesh and skin had feeling, but not and wax. "But, said she, "why cannot man make a doll?" Where would he get his flesh? was the answer. Take from cow,' sail she. Immediately afterwards, talking of horses, she said, "Pid you ever put your father's horse on face?" Yes! "Was he happy?" Yes! "Did he " Did be ace?" Yes! "Vas he happy?" Yes! "Did mile?" No! "Then how did you know he was happy

Care has been taken to prevent the introduction of religious dogmas into her mind and Dr. Howe, in his report for 1843, imonishes those whe are disposed to instruct her in them, since they know not how far in doing so they may interfere with the general plan of the institution, and to show the complexion of her thoughts on spiritual subjects, he gives the following conversation. Laura knew that one of the pupils had been very ill.

the truths apparent to his acute understanding; to become told her that Orin died last night. At the word died she acquainted with the facts which delight his mind; and to come seemed to shrink within erself; there was a contraction of nearer to the point where he views God and his works. The the hands, a half spasm, and her countenance indicated not great man of this age is he who would make his orethren exactly grief, but rather pin and amazement; her lips quivergreater, not he who would degrade them to enjoy the contrast ed, and then she seemed mout to cry, but restrained her tears The noblest achievements now are those which | She had known semething of death before; she had lost place mind in the highest and clearest relations to truth, and friends, and she knew about dead animals, but this was the should ultimately illuminate them.

Should ultimately illuminate them. charge for the purpose of attempting the education of her immaterial processes. I find to explain to her that any isjunind.

From that time Dr. Howe's reports are the best and most beyond her depth, with nightshe was all eagerness to go on. I From that time Dr. Howe's reports are the best and show interesting evidence of ner condution and progress. The question is often asked, how could the use of language be taught. Take Dr. Howe's answer:

Where the Dr. Howe's answer:

By Orin's think 2" It has left its body and gone away. wery difficult, but, if accomplished, very effectual; I determinAnimals do not know about was; they do not think like us.
At this mement a fly alighted spon her hand, and she said, "Have fies souls ?" I said no "Why did not God give them souls " Alas! for the povery of her language, I could

These she telt of very carefully, and soon, of course, good become even upon a lette fig.

Soon the said, "Can God see has he eyes?" I replied distinguished that the crooked lines s p o o n differed as much from the crooked lines k e y, as the spoon differed from the by asking her, can you see your notice in Hanover? "No." y in form.

But, seif I, you can see her will your mind; you can think
Hitherto the process had been mechanical, and the success
shout her and love her. "You" said she. So, replied I, about as great as teaching a very knowing deg a variety of God can see you and all people, and know all they do; and et, but we tricks. The poor child had set in more amazement, and pathe thinks about them and loves them; and be will love you tently imitated every thing her teacher did; but now the truth—and all people, if they are gentle and kind and good, and love nations. "Can be be angry " said she. perceived that here was a way by which she could herself be sorry, because he loves all folks, and grieves when they do "Can he cry?" said she No, the body cries beshow it to ano her mind, and at once her countenance lighted cause the soul is sad; but God has no body. I then tried to up with a human expression; it was no longer a dog or par- make her think of her spiritual existence as separate from her ister of War, in his character of representative, General Labodily one; but she seemed to dislike to do so, and said eagerly, "I shall not die." Some would have said she referred to her moment when this truth dawned upon her mind, and spread soul, but he did not; she was shrinking at the thought of moment when this truth dawnes upon per mind, and spread soul, and it turied the conversation. I could not because they had found themselves unfit for every she was avercome, and that henceforward nothing but patient have the heart to give the poor child the baneful knowledge of civil life; and it was supported also by M. Deville before I had prepared the antidote. It seems to me that she needs not the fear of death to keep her in the path of good-

> In 1846, when she had been in the Institution six years, she had attained a use of language of which the following is given for a specimen:

THE COORNATURED GIRL -" Lucy was merely nine year old. The had excellent parents. She always did with alacrity what her mother requested her to do. She told Lucy board, in which were square holes, into which she could set | which it was time for her to go to school; so Lucy ran an the types, so that only the letters on their ends could be felt put on her bonnet and shawl, and then she went back to be manuma. She offered Lucy a basket containing some pie and cake for her buncheon. And Lucy went processly at schooltime: and when she got to the house she took her own seat and began to study diligently with all the children. And she always conformed to her seather's wishes. In recess she tool luncheon out of her basket, but she gave some of it to be ates. Lucy had some books with pictures and slate in her

dy. Afterwards her mother took her to take tea with her friends. Lacy was much delighted to play with her little cusins, Lucy and Helen , and they let her see their playthings. 'After to Locy was sorry to depart ; and when sh went to bed she thought that she had made it pleasantly to all

her friends with little joyful heart." During this year her health failed so much as to give the interested in her (and who that knows her is not of the nuber ?) serious apprehensions is to the result, but within t last fifteen or eighteen months it has become fully re-establish ed. She is now in good health, full of energy, with a fund and feels of his fingers, as the different lotters are formed; she of cheerfulness and gavety that thousands blessed with all the natural endowments of man might envy. The even vivacity of her disposition, with her fine organization and sensitive temperament, is to me one of the most wonderful facts in ne tiny fingers, and spells the word in the manual alphabet; ture. She is not indifferent to the great privations she live rext she takes her types and arranges her letters, and at last, under, but she seems to have in her loving heart a source of to make sure that she is right, she takes the whole of the types light and harmony that enables her to defy the outward darkpees and silence to which she is doomed.

I have approached her when she has been sitting alone in the evening, unconscious that any one was near, or that light "It has been ascertained, beyond the possibility of doubt, surrounded her, and found her face radiant with the joy of her unattered thoughts, and I have often wondered whether or not, if her eyes and cars had been ever open to the sights and sounds that shock us, she would have had as few ungentle disturbing thoughts or emotions as now suitate ber. Her less she seems as happy and playful as a bird or a lamb, and condition has been one of protection as well as of privation. The wisdom, purity, and delicacy of the minds which have educated here, and been, as it were, the lenses of her darkened spirit, have been as a mighty and scarcely less than all-suffiof fan and frolic, and, when playing with the rest of the cient shield against the grosser influences that would other-children, her shrill lough sounds loudest of the group. \* \* wise have beset and poisoned her nature. It is fearful to wise have beset and poisoned her nature. It is fearful to think how far in an opposite direction one so purely dependant might have been carried bad her lot been cost with the less refined and noble minds than those which have bent their untiring energies to make her future years blessed.

FROM FRANCE.

PARIS, OCTOBER 26, 1848.

Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce.

We informed you in our last letter that the National Assembly had made very great progress in their labor of forming a constitution for the French Republic, and that probably before we should write you again a constitution would have been adopted. Last Monday, the 23d instant, the last article of the constitution was adopted. According to the law five days at least must clause before the final vote can be taken, so the articles which have been successively adopted have been referred to the commission empowered to form the projet of the constitution, who will next week report the constitution and then the constitution will be proclaimed as the supreme law of the Republic of France. For some time past great indifference has been displayed and felt throughout the country in regard to the constitution, as I have before remarked. This is characteristic of all the nations of continental Europe. and has been remarked upon by all observers of nations as orming a striking contrast to the Anglo-Saxon spirit. A writer of our own country, who is, from the high position he has held abroad, long residence here, and peculiar studies and prefession of life, well qualified to speak of the inhabitants of France, has remarked with a good deal of force upon this trait of the French. "They have," said he, speaking of this nation, "no idea of the causes of our revolution; they attribute to Washington alone, and regard it as a rebellion incited by him and his friends. They have no idea of any other than a bloody shirt revolution." The events of this year re-affirm this observation. This nation could never be roused to revolution by a declaration; they would never war because of premible; they cannot "scent tyranny in the distance," and liscover it under the most courtly disguise.

The history of all the revolutions upon the continent of Europe are full of the proofs of his truth. It is only after the price of bread is raised, after a citizen has been shot, that the revolution commences, that the cry of wix armes is heard. Mr. Burke, in his masterly speech on conciliation with America, has traced the difference between nations in his felicitous style, and dwelling upon the Anglo-Saxon spirit which perrgues that that cannot be reduced. The President, to be elected December 10th, will be investas the successor to the reigning sovereign in monarchical countries is proclaimed king in the same breath which an-

d with all constitutional power the moment of his election, ounces the decease of his predecessor. The campaign (to use our phrase) is not yet opened for candidates, but the several cliques are in private organizing themselves that they may exert their strength with vigor on the battle day. one can tell the issue of that day of election in France. fear the events of the contest except the Red Republicans, who hope. Dieu protege la France, is the prayer of all who love

Last Thursday, after we closed our letter to you, the National Assembly, by a unanimous vote, raised the state of siege in which Paris was in. The last steamer informed you that the committee appointed by the National Assembly, at the request of the Government, to confer with it upon the state of Paris and the propriety of raising the siege, was then in session. It reported, through M. Avlies, that the state of siege raised. As I have mentioned, this report was unanimously concurred in, and a law immediately passed by the same vote repealing the law of the 24th of June. Conse-Now, we care less to know what countries a man has conquered, or how many millions of people he had oppressed, than how much love, faithfulness, patience, and integrity for has shown in enabling some less favored brother to apprehend the state of siege should be raised, they (the committee) should not hope that the caldron of insurrection and sedition no loned, and that all the insurgents had transformed themselves into good orderly citizens, but that they (the Govern-ment) can control Paris in spite of its disturbed state—and feeling thus conscious of power, they wish to relieve the capital of the republic from the unpleasant, if not humiliating situation of being under the sternest of all despotisms-military

The listless spirit to which I have adverted as characterizing the debates on the constitution was lost a few days ago in a warm and interesting discussion. For two days the Naonal Assembly occurred themselves in the consideration of a question, which perhaps concerns more intimately than any other question which has arisen before that body, every person of every age, sex, and condition in France. too frequently duoted expression, it was a question which came home to the hearts of all. Your readers will remember that the system of conscription is yet the system ado; ted in France to fill the ranks of its large army; and that in every department in the republic lots are publicly drawn by youthetween certain ages, amongst which a certain number of billets with numbers on them (as many billets with numbers as they require soldiers) are placed with a certain number of illets in a vessel, and youths between the regulation ages, of all families, whether rich or poor, noble or common, This quay they occupied until the evening tide, when the other lotteries the true prizes) were free, while numbers upon them were drafted into the army as price but the law allowed to each the privilege of substituting another man of health and strong powers, who would take his place and s rve his term of service (seven years) in the army ubstitutes can always be procured at a cost of from 500 fr. parents, or the youth whose indications of talent were suffi ciently evident to warrant his friends in aiding his family if poor, to retain him at home, and allow him to pursue a libe ral profession, obtained an exemption, whilst the stronger framed and stouter-hearted boy whom the drum had capt.vated, but whom fortune had favored with a blank billet, receiv ed a small capital in money, and followed his war-like inci-

It was upon the proposition, supported by the Government o abolish this system of substitution (reimplacement) the As sembly roused itself from its lethargic state, and called fro their usual silence Thiers and Larochejaquelin: The Minmoriciere, defended the proposition, and argued that the sy em in use weakened the army, by giving to her service because they had found themselves unfit for every d author of the proposition) on the ground that the existing system was contrary to the democratic institutions of the ountry, in violation of one of the mottoes of the constitution, which proclaimed egalite—the equality of all the citizens.

M. Thiers attacked the new and defended the old system with great seal-arguing that the old system was the only democratic one; it alone conferred equal rights on all; that it would force the student for seven years to the field—the youth whose mind was devoted to the fine ar s; the ambitious political student, and the delicate youth of luxury, would all be forced for seven years, the best portion of their life, to the camp of the soldier, a nidst low companions; and after their term of service was over, they would return to civil life discontented, unhappy men, with habits which rendered them unfit for very occupation. Mr. Deville's proposition was rejected by

We mentioned in our last letter that the commission on the metitation had withdrawn there articles of the constitution shich provided the organization of the Department of the Interior, for the present, in consequence of some amendments which had been proposed by a member of the House, in the nine of forty-one of his colleagues; which, if adopted by the National Assembly, would fundamentally change not only that department of the home policy which had been pursued y all regimes, not even excepting the Red Republic of nd the Empire.

When it is recollected that no work of internal improve ment can be begun, finished, or repaired; no church, nor theatrs, nor public building of any sort can be creeted or repaired; no newspaper issued, nor performance acted at any theatre without the authority of the Minister of the Interior; that to him is confided the appointment of all prefects and other officers attached to the internal administration of the vernment , that be superintends and issues all orders to the police, supervises the organization of the national and munispal guards, it will be seen that a system directly the contrary of this must produce cardinal changes in the whole Govern-ment. This—the present policy—is the policy of centraliation, which reduces Lyons, Marseilles, and Roven to the on of mere apparages of the capital, which arms the nob of the Paubeurg St. Anteine with the powers of overroing and erecting dynasties, which makes Paris-France . The amendment submitted proposed that the cities show M tive confided to them all the questions concerning their meternal policy, leaving only a general supervision of the we sole to the Minister of the Interior, giving him also an apper date prisdiction in contested matters. This amendment v could have given to the councils of each of the towns, citier , and departments the same powers your Common Council; ossess, with which here the Minister of the Interior is clother

Inconvenient and operous as the present system palpably is, so manifestly unjust, too, to those great commer cial cities is, so manifestly unjust, too, to those great commer cial cities of Lyons, Marseilles, and Rouen, whose energies and enterprise it eramps, to say nothing of its piacing the fr fortunes, their prosperity, may even their liberty itself, in the hands of the ignorant mobs of Paris, composed of people, without any interest in the country, averse from good on' er and quiet, without any capacity for rebuilding where t acy have such strong desires to pull down, and who find ir , times of insur strong desires to pull down, and who had it, times of insurrection and revolution their greatest profit, it will excite no
little surprise when we find the proposed of
hy an overwhelming majority. The confidence in the wisdom of the centralization policy for Practice is as strong as

will be the fourth in the United States.

ever in the minds of most of her citizens. And they point with secret pride to the present anarchical state of Austria and her neighbors, as vindicating the French by the failure of a different policy. The organization of the Department of the Interior, then, will remain as heretofore, with the exception that the Council of the arrandissement of the old law is suppressed, and a new Council, to be called the Council of the Canton, instituted in its stead. As yet the difference of the

functions and jurisdiction of the latter have not been explained. Their organization will be determined by the organic laws. M. Goudchaux has retired from the Cavaignae Cabi-

rappel was beat, but the national guard, when they came out fraternized with the people, who consequently became much bolder, being thus countenanced in their sedition, and went be-

turned out. As soon as they were assisted by two strong detachments of troops of the line, they overawed the mob and put a stop to all violent proceedings. Still the mob refused to allow the vessels to depart. The soldiers were or dered to possess themselves of the quai de l'Isle, which they did by marching against the mob with their bayonets fixed vessels sailed. The mob was put down without any serious

ion set forth, in affecting language, that they are now reduced to the last extremities , they, as well as their families,

powder for some months past has been smuggled into France, the customs' department is exerting itself with great vigilance to put an end to this contraband trade. With this view they sent an agent into the department of the Rhone-Soane et Loire-where the trade is most active, to discover the so smugglers and their abettors, where they are supposed to be. An incredible amount has been smuggled within the last few

The municipal committee of Paris have advanced another since, in reducing the octroi duty which is levied on all artiles coming within the city walls. The duty of 4, 5, and 2 centimes, which the executive committee levied four mouths ago on chestnuts, almonds, dates, olives, pates de fruits, preerved fruits, oranges, and lemons, has been suppressed.

GOLD PENS .- An active competition in the manufacture gold pens has brought down the price from ten dollars to one and two dollars, according to the finish t and, as might be expected, they have got into very general use. A New York correspondent of the Charleston Courier has given, in one of his late letters, an interesting account of the invention of kold pens, and the manner in which they are made, a portion of which we subjoin :

The first pen of the sort ever used was in 1838. The idea of the unlity of gold for the purpose was conceived by the Rev. Mr. Cleveland. He communicated this idea to Mr. Brown, who improved on it, and immediately went into the business. He was followed by some half dezen others. Bagley is now the most extensive manufactorer of the article, and he em-ploys in it a capital of \$80,600. His expenses are \$1,000 per week. Platt & Brothers, in the early stage of the manu-racture, made a contract with Brown & Bagley for all the pens they made, and thus had the monopoly of the market for three years. They sold \$75,000 fer annum of this article, neartly one-half of which was profit. Bagley then went on, and, has made a rapid fortune. His pens rank the first in the mr sket, sithough Brown's and the "Richelieu" pen, made by Watson & Co., are equally good.

In the manufacture of pens, the gold is first rolled out ribands, and then cut with a die to the required shape, the points put on, and then ground down to the required nib. The points are irridium, a new metal formed with platinum. The points are all imported generally, without the ceremony of an introduction to the custom-house, and cost from \$7 to \$55 per ounce. The pens and cases sell from \$10 to \$30 per dozen. The manufacture of the silver cases is a dist business, and employs a large capital. It is not easy to make an estimate of the number of pens manufactured per aroum, but it is not probably less than 1,000,000, of which Brown & Bagley make about one half. A person who had not thought of the subject, would scarcely suppose that eight hundred pounds weight of gold were used up every year in the manufacture of such a trifling article as pens—a business un-known ten years ago—yet such is the fact. The demand for the article is enormous, and it is now difficult to find a perso who writes at all unprovided with this most economical of all pens. One export of 1,000 gross has been made to England, where they sell for a guinea aplece.

We learn from the Cincinnati Gazette that Dr. WALLER

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, PREASURY DEPARTMENT,

Fifth Auditor's Office, November 15, 1848.

PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 16th day of December next, at 12 o'clock M, for finding materials and building a vessel to be used as a floating light, and delivering the same at her station in Atchafalaya Bay, Louis-

derivering the same at ear status in Atchaining Bay, Louis-ians, of the following dimensions, viz:

Length on deck 55 feet; breadth of beam 18 feet; 7 feet depth of hold, and 55 feet on the kevl; measuring 72 tons, or thereabouts, Government measurement; to be built in frames of live oak, locust, and red cedar, buted together with a round iron. The stem, stern-post, keel, kelsons, and forward and after deadwoods, all to be of best white oak, and side 10 inches; the kell will be 10 inches deep below the better when the Secretary, insultated in its sead. As yet the difference of the formation and principles of the latest and the result of the principles. In the secretary of the control of the principles of the latest and the secretary of the latest and the secretary of the latest and the secretary of the latest and the l the constitution, who will next week report the constitution to the National Assembly, when the final vote on the question, "Shall the constitution as reported by the commission be adopted "will be given. No new amendments will then be proposed, and the question will speedily be taken. The National Assembly have determined that this vote shall be final, and then the constitution will be proclaimed as the supreme that the constitution will be proclaimed as the supreme to centre; every other floor timber will be fastened through every other f

will be nearly fitted for the accommodation of two men; a berth deck will be laid over the ballast in the hold, and 6 berths pro-vided for the one; the oil room will be large enough to con-tain 8 oil cans of 50 gallons each. The vessel will have one and Potatos and other articles of provision had been itsing in price for several days, both in Feeamp and Havre. Excited by this rise, some twenty workmen rushed on the decks of "The Bee," (one of these vessels,) and took from her alarge number of sacks of potatoses and placed them on the quay. They continued in their riotous work with a zeal and her of every potato she had on board, when they were arrosed in their work here by the cry from their confiderates on hor days; a beginning the same potentials to be determined to the roots of a states of 1,200 pands each, with proper shackles; the life them of the quay ran wards "The Brothers," pined by the pillagers of the same of the same of the roots of the properly fitted with percentage the chairs and anchors; an another of any defence, sensible of the fitted on the fitted of the same of the proper pine of falls of potatoes. The captain and crew youdenthy as and of the same of the proper pine of falls of potatoes. The captain and crew youdenthy as and of the same of the properly site of the prop double mast 35 feet long, 9 inches square, each to be placed 3 feet 6 inches sander fore and aft wise; the heads of the masts able from davits or crames for hoisting the boat out of water; a patent windlass; a bell of 200 pounds weight; 2 concave mooring anchors of 1,200 pounds each, with proper shackles; to bridle chain of 1,200 pounds each, with proper shackles; of 1,200 pounds each, with proper shackles; of 1,200 pounds each, so of athoms long; extra swivel ring, and large connecting shackle, and all shackles necessary for connecting the chains and anchors; an anchor of 450 pounds weight, and 75 fathoms 11-16 chain; 8 double tin oil cans to hold 50 gallons each, and properly fitted with cocks and covers; 2 fampfeeders, to hold 2 gallons each; a copper lantern 8 feet square and 4 feet high, to be glazed with pure white glass of double thickness, 4 panes or lights on each side; the lantern will contain a lamp hung with a compass motion, to hold 6 quarts of oil, and fitted to burn 12 wicks; a strong light wooden frame on which the lantern will be secured, to travel up and down between the double lantern must by means of leaden weights running in a groove on the fore and after sides of the masts, one of 18 feet long, with six oars, and one of 18 feet long, with six oars, and one for the strangle can the fore guy; the heads of the lantern mill be secured, to travel up and down between the double lantern must by means of leaden weights running in a groove on the fore and after sides of the masts, one of 18 feet long, with six oars, and one of 18 feet long, with six oars, and one of 18 feet long, with six oars, and centre board; the last and fixed to its lower end; the frame is drawn down by a single travely the set of the part of the strangle out to be fitted so as to carry wood or water; the boats of the last of the la these weights to be suspended by a chain attached to their upper ends and running over a sheave in the head of each mast,
and passing through a groove in the side of the travelling frame
and fixed to its lower end; the frame is drawn down by a sindifferent attached therete and raised up by single runs singife rope stached thereto, and raised up by single ropes at will be suspended over the side by proper iron davits, or tached to the lower ends of the weights; storm sails (mainsuil, cranes; to have two mushroom anchors of 1,600 pounds each, affair, except two of the national guard were severely wounded by stones which were cast by the mob. The Profect of that department, fearing greater difficulties, ordered the suspension of the exportation of all grain and cereals. This order, however, was properly cancelled the next day by order of the Customs Administrator General here.

The committee appointed from their own number by the creditors of the late civil list and private domain here, in the more of all the creditors, presented a polition to the National Assembly, praying that the decree presented by the committee of which M. Berryer is chairman (and which reported a far more favorable decree than the committee of which M. Favre is chairman, whose report I sent you) might be immediately passed by the National Assembly. They in their short petition set forth, in affecting language, that they are now restoned to the stone in the later and an analysis of the later can be sufficient as a nawing to extend from the standard in the storm state of the base through, the strong plant of the later mast, properly fitted with standard to the strong plant in the stern-post to the lantern mast, properly fitted with standard to the counting chains to peas through the control that standard in the vessel near through the control that in the vessel near through the correct of the base of the small chain; 2 60 and 4 30-gallon iron-bounds weter-caaks, buckets, harness casks, and the civil favorable carrier in the stern-post to the lantern stateled; the mooring chain to be of 14-inch iron, sixty fathoms long, fitted in the centre with a large swivel ring, to which the mecoring chain to be of 14-inch iron, sixty fathoms long, it with the strong the chain of the strong has through the mooring chain to be strong the chain of 15-inch iron shifts, and the chain of 750 pounds weight, and a july long to the strong the chain of 750 pounds weight, and a july long to the strong the chain of 750 pounds weight, and a july long to the strong the chain of 14-inch iron shifts, and the wound- | foresail and ith) of No. 1 capyess: an awning to extend from

and peak balyards to have anti-criction roller sheaves, and be strapped with iron; chain plaits of iron, 2 by 1 inch, with one of such person as may be appointed to oversee and inspect the same. All the articles heretofore named are to be fornished by the contractor at his own proper cost, and any omissions o articles necessary for the co nished by the contractor, when notified by the overseer to do so. The vessel to be finished and delivered at her station on or before the 1st day of July, 1849. No payment to be made until the vessel shall be inspected, approved, and delivered. nev 17 - 3tawt Dec 16 N ACT OF CONGRESS, entitled "An act making

A NACT OF CONGRESS, entitled "An act making appropriations for the service of the Post Office Department for the year ending the 30th June, 1849," auth-rizes the transportation of the mail by the Charleston, Key West, and Havana line, "or by other steamers to such other places on the coast of Florida as the Postmaster General may deem practicable and expedient," and appropriates therefor the sum of \$5,000 to enable said law to be put into operation.

Proposals for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of February, 1849, to the 30th June, 1851, inclusive, will be received at the Contract Office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the

partment, in the city of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 25th day of December, 1848, (to be decided the next day.) on the routes and in the manne, and time herein specified, No. 3539. From St. Augustine, by Smyrna, Indian River, San Lucic, Jupiter, Miami, Key Largo, Indian Key, Key West, Charlotte Harbor, Savasota, Fampa, Cedar Keys, St. Marks, Apalachicola, St. Joseph's, and St. Audrew's, to Pen-

sacols, twice a month and back, in steamboats.

Separate proposals for sections of the above routes as follows will be considered, viz: From St. Augustine to Key West. From Pensacols to Apalachicola.

From Analachicola to Tampa. From Tampa to Key West, supplying in each case the inrmediate points.

Proposals for weekly service on the above routes or section tes will also be considered.

NOTE.

Each proposal should be accompanied by a guaranty, signs one or more responsible persons, in the following man "The undersigned — guaranty that —

bid for carrying the mail from ——to ——be accepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of February next, with good and sufficient scretics, to perform the service proposed.

marcties, to perform the service proposed."

This should be secompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other equivalent testimony, that the guaranters are men of property and able to make good their guaranty.

The proposal should be sent to the Department scaled, endorsed "Proposals for route Ni. 3,539, in Florida," and addressed to the First Assistint Postmaster General.

For the prohibition of bids resulting from combination, and the terms and conditions on which the contract is to be mad, see the last sonucial advertisement.

ee the last annual advertisement.
C. JOHNSON, Postmaster General. Post Office Department, Washington, Sept. 16, 1848. sept 23—law12w

IRVING HOTEL, (Late Faller's,) washington. INVING HOTEL. (Late Fuller's,) Washington.

THE above elegant hotel, created within the past year, on
Pennsylvania avenue, corner of 19th street, is now in the
a est complete order, having been pointed, papered, and emhelished throughout, with the addition of a ladies' ordinary
and other improvements, so that its general arrangements for
comfort are unsurpassed by any establishment in the city. It
was opened for the reception of company on Monday, the
13th of November instant; and the subscriber respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, with the assurance of his heat
endeavors to make the house in every respect worthy of it.

J. THOMAS,

(Late of the Howard Hotel, New York,) nov 15-3taw2w Washington

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Fifth Auditor's Office, November 15, 1848.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until the 16th day of December next, at 12 o'clock M., for finding materials and building a vessel to be used as a floating-light, and delivering the same at her station on Ship Shoal, utar Dernier (or Last) Island, Louisiana, of the following dimensions, viz.

Eighty-three feet on deck, 24 feet beam, and 9 feet 3 inches hold, measuring about 160 tons burden, Government mea

surement.

The vessel to have a pink stern, and to be built in frames,

pass through to the inside or outside, to be well riveted on good substantial copper or iron plates, as the case may be. The ceiling to be of yellow pine or white oak, 2 inches thick. Ballast floor of white or yellow pine, 2 inches thick. The vessel to be well caulked with three threads; the two first to be hawsed in. The bottom to be well payed, papered, and coppered to one foot above load water-line, with 24 oz coppered. The moder to be hung with three pairs of composition.

the lanterns to be drawn up and down between their respec-tive masts, upon a frame of wood, to be raised by means of duced to the last extremities, they, as well as their families, and peak hatyards to have anti-friction fulfer sheaves, and described to strapped with iron; chain plaits of iron, 2 by 1 inch, with one leaden weights, of suitable size to keep the lanterns and frame both of 12 inch diameter passing through the 2d wale and key ing on the clamp. The shrouds to set up on the end, over rolling thimbles in the upper end of the claim plait. The whole vessel, with all the work usually painted, to have three head of the mast, and the vessel, with her fix-they now employ and clothe.

As it has been noticed that an immense quantity of gunpowder for some months past has been smuggled into France, All the articles heretofore named are to be firmished. The vessel will be furnished with storm sails (foresail, main-The vesses will be turnished with storm said (foresail, main-sail, and jib) of No. I canvass, and an awning properly fitted, extending from the starn-post to the aft side of the main lan-tern mast, a heavy east-iron hawse-pipe to pass through the deck and bow of the vessel near the load water-ine, through which the chain cable is to pass, and hawse-pipe for small chains; a flow will be laid over the ballast and berths, fitted

neatly for six men. The ballast will be placed on batons two inches thick. The vessel to be furnished with four 30 and four 90-gallon water coaks, and two harness casks, two buckets, four 90-gallon water cosks, and two harness casks, two buckets, and four pails, and a suitable cast-iron stove, with copper pipe for the cabins. The whole vessel, masts, boats, &c. to have three good coats of paint. The vessel to be furnished with bi-eks of best quality, and all running and standing rigging that is necessary for such vessel, including a fish davit and tackle; the batches, skylights, ladders, &c. to be placed as directed by the overseer of the work. All articles above mentioned, and all that are deemed necessary, to be turnished by the contractor at his own proper cost. The vessel, with the fathers a contractor at his own proper cost. the contractor at his own proper cost. The vessel, with the fixtures, equipments, &c. to be completed in every particular to the entire satisfaction of such persons as may be appointed to eversee and inspect the same, and to be delivered at her station on or before the 1st day of July, 1349. No payment to be made until the vessel shall be inspected, approved, and delivered.

Pest Office Department, October 30, 1848. Post Office Department, October 30, 1816.

ROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States from the 1st of February, 1849, to the 1st of July, 1850, on the following routes, will be received at the contract office of the Post Office Department, in the city of Washington, until 9 A. M. of the 18th day of December, 1848, to be decided

by the next day;
No. 3703 From Detroit, Michigan, by Redford, Livonia,

No. 3703 From Detroit, Michigan, by Redford, Livonia, Farmington, Novi, Hicksville, Kenaington, Brighton, and Gence, to Howell, 54 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Detroit every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 a. m., arrive at Howell same days by 8 p. m.

Leave Howell every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 a. m., arrive at Detroit same days by 8 p. m.

Proposals to carry six times a week will be considered. No. 3705. From Detroit, Michigan, by Rescrille, to Mt. Clemens, 20 miles and back, three times a week.

Leave Detroit every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8 a. m., arrive at Mt. Clemens same days by 12 m.

Leave Mt. Clemens every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday at 8 a. m., arrive at Detroit same days by 12 m.

NOTES. Each proposal should be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following man-

"The undersigned guaranty that the first has been carrying the mail from to be secepted by the Postmaster General, shall enter into an obligation prior to the first day of Febguara next, with good and sufficient sureties, to perform the service proposed."

This should be accompanied by the certificate of a postmaster, or other equivalent testimony, that the guarantors are men

of property and sale to make good their guaranty.

The proposal should be sent to the Department scaled, endorsed "Proposals for route No. —, in —, and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General. For the prohibition of bids resulting from combination, and the terms and conditions on which the contract is to be made, see the last annual advertisement.

C. JOHNSON,
nov 4—18w4w
Postmaster General.

THE AMERICAN GALLERY OF ART. -The embellishments engraved by Sartain from original paintings
American artists, a beautifully illustrated book. Just pubthed, and for sale by
TAYLOR & MAURY. Penn. avenue, near 9th street.